SEP 2 8 1966

CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 288 EVERY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1966 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

18th DPRK Founding Anniversary Marked

PYONGYANG, Sept. 8 (KCNA)— A meeting to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on Sept. 8 in Pyongyang.

The portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung hung behind the platform against the background of the DPRK national flag with the figure 1948 and 1966 on either side.

Amid the playing of the welcome music the platform was taken by President Choi Yong Kun ; First Vice-premier Kim Il ; Pak Keum Chul, Vice-chairman of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee; Vice-premiers Kim Kwang Hyup, Li Jong Ok; and many other leading functionaries of the Party and Government organs and public organizations.

Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup made a report at the meeting. He manifested the ardent desire of the Korean people to unify the country by themselves free from outside interference. The reporter emphasized that all the anti-imperialist forces should unite and aid the struggle of the Vietnamese people. (See **the summary of the Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup's speech in the same page.**)

Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup was followed by Kulatov Turabai, leader of a delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; Ha Giang, leader of a delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Association; and by Melba Hernandez, leader of a goodwill delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

A meeting was held on Sept. 8 in Pyongyang to celebrate the 18th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

They unanimously condemned the U.S. imperialists who are using South Korea as their colony and military base, hampering the peaceful unification of Korea and perpetrating provocative acts against North Korea. Denouncing the U.S. scheme to bring the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly, they expressed profound sympathy with and understanding of the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and supported the efforts of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government to found a unified democratic state of Korea.

Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup Proposes N-S Talks for Unity

Underlining the significance of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup said that it was a great event which opened up a new epoch in the long history of Korea, a telling blow to the imperialist forces which had been attempting to invade the Far East and Asia and a great contribution to the national liberation struggle of the colonial people in the East.

He said: Consistently adhering to an independent stand, our Party and Government have upheld the principle that questions concerning the Korean revolution should be solved by the Korean people themselves with their strength and thoroughly implemented the principle of *Juche* (national identity) in ideology, self-dependence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

Thanks to the firm foundation of self-supporting economy, today we are able to expedite the technical reconstruction of the economy mainly with our own strength, improve the people's living, increase the defence potential of the country and conduct mo e effective cooperation with the brother countries. The powerful basis of independent economy has become a firm guarantee for the political independence and sovereignty of the country.

He continued:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shapes all its policies independently and economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

Our Republic defends the sovereignty of our nation and consistently pursues a policy for the happiness and prosperity of the nation. It makes a contribution to the struggle for socialism and peace, steadfastly maintaining the stand of independency in its foreign policy.

Referring to the achievements the Korean people have made in the past 18 years, he went on:

The industrial output of our country grew some 19 times between 1948 and 1965 and now it takes only 16 days to produce the same amount of industrial goods as turned out in the whole year of 1948.

Thanks to the rapid growth of industrial output, the proportion of industry in the gross output value of industry and agriculture rose from 47 per cent in 1949 to 78 per cent in 1965.

In the countryside a large number of lorries and all kinds of farm machines including over 20,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) are replacing manual labour, and the paddy field acreage under irrigation grew 4.5 times and the application of chemical fertilizer nearly 3 times between 1948 and 1965.

Referring to the signal successes attained in the realms of science, education and culture, he said: Today over 367,000 technicians and specialists are working in all domains of the national economy, and the latest scientific and technical achievements are being successfully introduced into production.

All these historical changes are attributable to the correct policy of our Party and Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and attest to the great superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of the country.

Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup said:

Today when the people in the northern part of the country are advancing along the road of development and prosperity, a road of independency, under the banner of the Republic, South Korea presents quite a different picture.

In South Korea, political power, military command, economy and culture are wholly in the clutches of the United States; everything is monopolized by the United States.

Condemning the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique which is faithfully serving the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, he said;

The division of the country and the split of the nation have brought immeasurable misfortunes and tribulations to our people. The chief obstacle to the unification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists.

He continued:

The U.S. imperialists are now scheming to bring the so-called "Korean question" again before the United Nations General Assembly.

The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere in the Korean question.

We can never tolerate the U.N. discussion of the question, a question which belongs to the Korean people.

The United Nations must give up at once the discussion of the Korean question.

The U.N. must revoke all the unlawful resolutions on

(**Continued on page 2**)

In Celebration of 18th DPRK Founding Anniv.

CHONGRYUN Gives Gala Reception

Scene of the Sept. 9 reception held in Tokyo to celebrate the 18th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A grand reception was given on Sept. 9 at Akasaka Prince Hotel, Tokyo, to celebrate the 18th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Attending the reception were Chairman Han Duk Su, Vice-chairmen Li Shim Chul, Li Gye Baik and Ro Byung Woo of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) ; and many other CHONGRYUN leaders.

The reception hall was packed to capacity by over 800 persons: over 400 Korean citizens in Japan, about 300 Japanese guests from 90 Japanese political parties and social organizations and over 100 foreign diplomats in Tokyo and many others.

Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, was also present.

Over 100 foreign guests from the Soviet embassy, the Liao Cheng Zhi Liaison Office in Tokyo of the Chinese People's Republic and 18 other countries celebrated the national day of the Korean people. Included also among foreign diplomats were Cuban Ambassador Manuel J. Cuervo; Czechoslovak Ambassador Zdenek Hrdlicka; Polish Ambassador Wladyslaw Domagala; nd Bulgarian Ambassador Christo Zdravchev.

Expressing hearty congratulations upon the 18th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Japanese and other foreign guests wished the Korean people greater successes in the future development of the country

The reception was in an atmosphere of friendship from beginning to end.

CLOSED SHELF

DPRK Red Cross Society Demands Extension of Repatriation Ageement As It Is

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Sept. 6 sent a telegram to the Japan Red Cross denouncing the" understanding reached at the cabinet meeting" of the Japanese Government on extending the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan for only one more year, the KCNA reported.

The telegram reads in full:

Our Red Cross Society has the honour, to inform your Red Cross of the following in connection with your telegrams dated Aug. 23:

In your telegram on Aug. 23, your Society notified us that you agreed to our proposal on extending the term of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan for one more year as it was.

We considered that it was a good thing for both of our Red Cross Societies and the Korean and Japanese peoples and was a matter-of-course step.

But we were, indeed, surprised and felt deeply regretful when we received a few hours after your telegram agreeing to the unamended extension of the existing Repatriation Agreement an unexpected cable informing us of the "understanding" of the Japanese Government on extending the Agreement this time only.

As to the "understanding" of the Japanese Government contained in your second telegram it is entirely contradictory to the spirit of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan and is illegal and unreasonable one that violates elementary international law and international usage.

It can never be tolerated to state that "extension of this Agreement shall be for this time only" or to demand the "abrogation" of the Repatriation Agreement at moment when a large number of Korean citizens in Japan still desire to return home and applicants for repatriation are steadily increasing.

It is indisputable that the extension of the Repatriation Agreement for 1968, as clearly stipulated in the Agreement, is a question to be discussed and decided upon by the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies and the Repatriation Agreement must be extended again as it is at that time, as long as there are people who desire to return home.

Nevertheless, the Japanese side hastily issued the "understanding," opposing already now the extension of the Repatriation Agreement for the next term. This cannot be interpreted as otherwise than as the pursuance of certain dishonest political aim.

We consider that the arbitrary scrapping by the Japanese side of the Repatriation Agreement concluded between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations on humanitarian principles is entirely untenable and a high-handed act violating international law and international practice, and we vehemently denounce it.

The Repatriation Agreement is one concluded between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies and neither side can abrogate it arbitrarily.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that it never recognizes the "understanding" of the Japanese side intended to wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

We once again insist that the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan must be continued and the Repatriation Agreement extended unconditionally in the future as long as there are people who desire to return home.

Foreign Public Rap Jap. Govt's Scheme to Scrap "Agreement"

VDR Foreign Ministry

The Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic on Sept. 2 issued a statement protesting against the Japanese Government for its decision to abrogate unilaterally the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan, according to a VNA report from Hanoi.

The statement declared that the Sato Government's decision to abrogate the Agreement after one-year extension is an extremely blatant encroachment on the national and democratic right of the Korean residents in Japan.

The statement stressed:

The Japanese Government must cancel immediately the illegal decision to unilaterally abrogate the Repatriation Agreement, give up at once the machination to prevent the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan and guarantee the unconditional extension of the term of implementation of the Agreement.

Vietnam Red Cross

Vu Dinh Tung, President of the Vietnam Red Cross Society, recently sent a message to the Japanese Red Cross and criticized the Japanese Government's unilateral decision to abrogate the Repatriation Agreement after one-year extension.

The Vietnam Red Cross Society appealed to the Japan Red Cross to urge the Japanese Government to take measures for the realization of the ardent, legitimate desire of Korean residents in Japan to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Polish Paper

Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu" in its recent article supported the August 25 statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, according to information from Warsaw.

Saying that the Japanese Government's decision to abrogate the Agreement after only one-year extension is undoubtedly the result of pressure by the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique, the paper declared that the "decision" is running up against protest of Koreans in Japan and the progressive political parties and public organizations of the country.

Japan-Korea Association

The Second National Council of the Japan-Korea Association held in Tokyo on Aug. 27 adopted a resolution demanding the Sato Government cancel at once its illegal decision on abrogating the Repatriation Agreement and prolong it unconditionally.

Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup

(Continued from page 1)

the "Korean question" which had been adopted under the pressure of the U.S. and decide upon withdrawing from South Korea the U.S. imperialist troops and all other foreign troops which are occupying there under the cloak of the "U.N. forces" and on dissolving at once the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" fabricated by the United States.

The question of Korea's unification is a question of the Korean nation itself, a question which should be settled in accordance with the free will of the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the Republic consistently holds that the peaceful unification of Korea should be achieved through free North-South general elections independently and on a democratic basis free from interference of any outside force. We have consistently proposed and propose that a joint meeting of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations or any other form of all-Korea joint meeting be convened to discuss the question of the unification of the fatherland.

We consider that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which the states interested in the Korean question will be represented, he said.

Saying that thanks to the correct foreign policy of the Government of the Republic and the heroic struggle of our people, the international position of the DPRK has been elevated and consolidated more than ever before, Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup continued:

Since the first day of the founding of the Republic, the Government has made consistent efforts to develop friendship and unity and mutual cooperation with the socialist countries on the principles of equality and respect for each other's sovereignty, establish normal state relations with all countries which respect the freedom and independence of our people and especially strengthen cooperation, friendship and solidarity with the national independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Our relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of peace-loving countries of the world are developing and international support to and solidarity with our people's revolutionary cause are steadily increasing.

This is a great inspiration to the Korean people fighting for the unification of the country.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam, Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup said:

Their expansion of this war of aggression is a grave provocation against peace in Asia and the world and a new challenge to the socialist camp.

It is an urgent task to st engthen the united action of all the anti-imperialist forces and the international anti-U.S. common struggle as united might. The world anti-imperialist, democratic forces should strengthen the united action, above all, in thwarting the U.S. imperialists' agresive war in Vietnam and assisting the Vietnamese people.

Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup went on:

We consider that today when the U.S. imperialists are expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam stage by stage, the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and for assisting the Vietnam people should also be expanded stage by stage. We should organize and further intensify the struggle against U.S. imperialism on a world-wide scale.

A powerful international anti-imperialist joint action and united front must be achieved, with the socialist camp, the international communist movement, the working class movement and the national liberation movement as their centre and every effort should be made for curbing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Vietnam.

Declaring that the Korean people have regarded the aggression against Vietnam as aggressior against themselves and will, in future, too, actively assist the Vietnamese people, Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup stressed:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are fully ready to render assistance of every form including the dispatch of volunteers to the Vietnamese people until they completely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists must stop immediately the aggressive acts against the Vietnamese people and pull out of South Vietnam without delay, taking their aggressive troops, puppet troops of their satellites and the lethal weapons with them.

Condemning the policy of overseas expansion and aggression of the Japanese militarists who have been revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, he noted:

The Sato Government, while actively helping U.S. imperialism in its aggression on Asia, is ceaselessly committing hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing to the increasing infringement upon the human rights of Korean citizens in Japan by the Japanese ruling circles, Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup demanded the Japanese authorities cancel their unilateral decision on repealing the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan after one-year extension and agree to unamended extension of the Agreement.

Stressing that the unity of the socialist camp must be realized first of all and the international solidarity be strengthened by all means in order to consolidate the unity of the anti-imperialist forces, frustrate the imperialists' policy of war and to guarantee peace, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism, he continued:

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have exerted every effort for cementing the unity of the socialist camp and strengthening and developing solidarity and cooperation among the fraternal countries and the fraternal parties on the principles of equality, sovereignty, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely assistance.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will continue to strive for solidifying friendship and solidarity with the peoples of all the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the progressive people of the world and for defending the unity of the socialist camp.

Our Party and our people will fight more vigorously against revisionism, dogmatism, flunkeyism, great nation chauvinism and sectarianism and for preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and struggle for socialism.

Leave Korean Question to Korean People

With the 21st General Assembly of the United Nations approaching, Washington and Seoul are engaged in brisk activities for illegally bringing up the "Korean question" as they always did in the past. A South Korea-U.S. working-level meeting is open in Washington, while in Seoul the puppets are discussing "measures for the United Nations." And the swindlers in the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" are racking their brains to find suitable lies for the annual report to be presented to the session.

These days, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys feel particularly uneasy. This is not without reason.

The debate on the "Korean question," an ill-famed annual event imposed upon the U.N. by the United States in the past 19 years, proves a total fiasco.

France and some other countries which once joined hands with the United States in submitting "joint resolution" on the "Korean question," have already declared that they would not do so again. Chile walked out of the "UNCURK" and there is a sign of other members following suit.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges should have drawn a proper lesson from these developments. But they are working overtime to contrive a means of forcing the "Korean question" again upon the U.N. General Assembly.

At the dictates of Washington, the South Korean puppets are sending "missions" to Asian, African and Latin American countries and inviting their delegations in the U.N. to go into this foul business and calling international meetings in Seoul to foreign support.

But with no artifice can they gloss over the illegality of the U.N. debate on the "Korean question."

The U.S. imperialists are occupying South Korea and enforcing rule there under the name of the United Nations, and under this very name they have framed up the South Korean puppet Government and have pursued a nation-splitting policy in that country. The discussion of the "Korean question" in the United Nations only threw obstacles in the way of "Korea's unification and aggravated the situation, far from helping in the solution of this question.

The Korean question is a question of a temporarily divided land, and it is, accordingly, an internal affair which should be solved by the Korean people themselves. It has nothing to do with the United Nations.

The United Nations is not in a position to discuss the "Korean question" in the light of its Charter which rules out interference in the domestic affairs of any country. Furthermore, having been reduced to a belligerent in the Korean War by the United States, it has even lost the moral authority to concern itself with the Korean question.

The U.N. debate on the "Korean question" has been nothing but an annual ritual in which the United States engineers the fabrication of harmful resolution in defiance of the will of the Korean people and in violation of the U.N. Charter.

Today the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is the main obstacle to the unification of Korea.

No foreign troops are to be found in North Korea. There is no ground for the stay of U.S. troops in South Korea. But they won't get out, because the United States intends to keep it as a permanent bridgehead for Asian Aggression.

The U.S. imperialists are, in fact, bent on new manoeuvrings in South Korea. Oblivious of their shameful defeat in the past Korean War, they have introduced into South Korea atomic and rocket weapons and other new-type weapons in large quantities, even turning it into a nuclear submarine base, and increased the puppet armed forced to 600,000 or more men.

They are ceaselessly violating the territory of the northern part of Korea.

They knocked together the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets through the fabrication of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and are now striving to form a single military bloc embracing the Asian and Pacific region, with them as its backbone. The U.S. imperialists' scheme to maintain South Korea for good as a military base and a cannon fodder source in their Asian aggression finds vivid manifestation in their use of its massive man-power and material resources for the Vietnam War. They have already shipped over 50,000 South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

All these criminal acts committed by the U.S. aggressors in South Korea are not only great obstacles to Korea's unification but also a grave menace to the security and peace of Asia. Withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea does not brooks even a day's delay. They must quit at once.

The fabrication of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" by the United States is an interference in internal affairs of Korea and a grave challenge to the national sovereignty of the Korean people. Its sole business is to present to the U.N. General Assembly its annual reports portraying the South Korean puppet regime and colonial rule there, which are maintained at the point of the bayonet of U.S. imperialism, as an "inspiring example" of "representative government" and is deteriorating social and economic situation as "prosperity and development." The "UNCURK" is nothing but a tool for aggression on Korea.

Bulk of its members are such U.S. satellites as the Philippines and Australia which directly took part in the U.S. war of aggression in Korea and are now taking an active part in the war in Vietnam. This tool of aggression must be dissolved.

The question of Korea's unification, an internal affair of the Korean people, does not allow any interference on the part of the United Nations or any other outside force.

Everyone knows that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has set forth just proposals for unifying the country on the principles of national self-determination and made untiring efforts for their implementation. It is an invariable stand of the DPRK Government to achieve the peaceful unification independently and on a democratic basis through free North-South general elections without any interference from outside.

Proceeding from the long-cherished national aspiration of the Korean people to bring about unification at the earliest date, the DPRK Government proposed that if the South Korean authorities could not agree to free general elections in North and South Korea right now, a confederation of the North and the South be established as a transitional step, and if they could not accept even this, a committee of a purely economic characte composed of representatives of the business circles be organized in order to conduct trade between the North and the South.

But the U.S. imperialists and their puppets have turned down all these just and reasonable proposals. They even rejected the DPRK Government's proposal to open correspondence so that parents and children, husbands and wives, and relatives and friends living separated can exchange letters.

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation with a long history of 5,000 years, cannot travel in their own land and split families and kinsfolks can not write each other though living within a calling distance.

It is beyond dispute that no outside interference is permissible in the question of Korea's unification and it must be left to the Korean people themselves.

In its July 21 memorandum concerning the United States attempt to illegally bring the "Korean question" again to the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session, the DPRK Government strongly demanded that the United Nations give up the discussion of the "Korean question" and proposed once again to convene a joint conference of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and public organizations or North-South joint conference of some other form. It also stated that a conference of countries interested in the Korean question may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive people of the world, who respect national independence and sovereignty and treasure peace in Asia and in the world, support the struggle of the Korean people for the fair solution of the Korean question.

The Korean people will force the U.S. troops and all other foreign troops out of South Korea through their nation-wide struggle and achieve the unification of the country by themselves.

World Public Condemn U.S. Scheme To Bring "Korean Question" to U.N.

On the threshold of the opening of the 21st U.N. General Assembly, voices supporting the July 21 memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and denouncing the U.S. scheme to bring again the "Korean question" to the U.N. General Assembly are mounting higher ever among the peoples in various foreign countries.

Poland: The Polish paper, "Trybuna Ludu," in its recent article voiced support for the July 21 memorandun of the DPRK Government which clarified its stand for the Korean people to solve the Koren question by themselves without the U.N. interference.

Condemning the U.S. plot to put the "Korean question" on the agenda of the 21st U.N. General Assembly, the paper said that "it is an old game that cannot help toward the unification of Korea.

The paper stressed: Korea must be unified peacefully by the Korean people themselves and for this purpose the U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea.

Mongolia: In an article captioned "Korea's master is Koreans" a Mongolian papar "Unen" condemned the U.S. attempt to bring the "Korean question" again before the U.N. General Assembly and demanded the the prompt withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

United Arab Republic: "Al Goumhouria," a paper of the United Arab Republic, in its recent issue strongly denounced the U.S. for again plotting to put the "Korean question" on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly and insisting on the unification of Korea through a "U.N.-supervised" election.

The paper said that the "U.N.-supervised" election in South Korea means an election under the supervision of the United States.

After supporting and explaining in detail the unification programme proposed by the DPRK, the paper said: The U.S. imperialists reject it because it does not allow them to extend their colonial rule to North Korea.

The paper said in conclusion: By staying on in South Korea, the U.S. is trying to split the single Korean nation for ever.

Cambodia: Cambodian papers expressed their full support for the DPRK Government memorandum.

The Sept. 2 issue of "Depeche du Cambodge" printed the full text of the memorandum.

In its Aug. 21 commentary, "Sochivathor," one of Cambodian papers, said that the U.S. illegally brought the Korean question before the U.N., showing that the U.N. is under the control of U.S. imperialism.

The paper stressed that for the correct solution of the Korean question, an end should be put to the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N., U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the "UNCURK" be dissloved.

"Cong Thuong Pao", another Cambodian papar, carried on Aug. 19 an editorial captioned "No interference with the sovereignty of the DPRK!"

Congo (B): The Congolese (Brazzaville) news agency on August 23 published a commentary supporting the DPRK Government memorandum.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressive army and its provocation manoeuvres are a grave menance to peace in the Far East and the world, the commentary said.

SVNLF: The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued a statement supporting the July 21 DPRK Government memorandum.

Vehemently condemning the military aggression and occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and resolutely rejecting every form of illegal U.N. interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people, the statement declared:

To bring the "Korean question" to the U.N. General Assembly is a sordid act serving U.S. imperialism in its aggressive manoeuvrings, flagrantly violating the national rights of the Korean people and completely violating the U.N. Charter.

Wives, sons and kinsmen wailing over the ashes of their husbands and fathers who died a dog's death in S. Vietnam

Pak Jung Hi Clique Committed to "Contract War" in Vietnam

In his April 2 message to Pak Jung Hi, U.S. President Johnson said he was deeply grateful for South Korea's increasing support to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

At Washington's instructions, Pak Jung Hi has already sent 50,000 South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam since 1964.

It is not surprising to hear from Pak Jung Hi that "it is none other than South Korea which will always act with the Stars and Stripes in Asia."

Supply Base of U.S. Cannon Fodder

In June of this year, South Korean "Defense Minister" Kim Sung Eun was summoned to Washington about the matter of reinforcing the "ROK" Army troops in South Vietnam and in July U.S. State Secretary Rusk flew into Seoul to get Pak Jung Hi's personal promise.

The cannon fodder deal between Washington and Seoul dates back to 1964. In the first batch, a field surgical hospital with a staff of 130 and 10 instructors of Taikwon-do (art of self-defense) were sent to South Vietnam.

They were followed by a "ROK" Army contingent dubbed "pigeon" consisting of a field engineer battalion an army transport company, a marine engineer company, a logistic unit, etc.—over 2,000 strong.

Then they sent full combat units called "Tiger" and "Blue Dragon" to support the American masters badly beaten in South Vietnam.

The scale of dispatch has also been expanded to regiment or division.

Last spring, a regimental unit was sent and now a divisional force called "White Horse" is leaving. But troop dispatch is not confind in infantry and marine units. Air force and artillery units are also being sent.

Besides, thousands of workers and technicians have been taken to the shambles of South Vietnam.

Thus, the troop dispatch by the Pak Jung Hi gang is being "escalated" in step with the "escalation" of the war by the U.S. imperialists.

Today, South Korea has turned into a supply base of cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Most Pitiful Wretch

The most pitiful ones are the officers and men of the "ROK" Army on the leash of such despicable stooge as Pak Jung Hi. They are forced to level their guns at South Vietnamese people who are fighting for freedom and independence against aggression.

These South Korean puppet armymen taken to South Vietnam as Yankees' bullet shields are paid one-20th of the U.S. soldiers and a half that of the Saigon puppet soldiers.

But in battle they have to fight in most dangerous sectors. For instance, they are posted along Highwav No. 19 in Binh Dinh Province. In "surprise attacks" they are used as bullet shields for Americans.

The casualties of the South Korean puppet soldiers come first. By mid-July, over 7,000 "ROK" Army officers and soldiers had been killed in South Vietnam.

It was not without reason that the South Korean soldiers in the Dian Barracks vented their spleen by saying "the government has deceived us by bringing us here and the United States is driving us out to death."

Second Tshombe

It was with the patronage of Washington that Pak Jung Hi became president overnight by a military coup.

As everybody knows, Pak Jung Hi excels anyone else not only in helping his American masters in Vietnam but also in opposing the Asian and African peoples.

Pak Jung Hi and company hurl slanders at the Asian peoples, labelling Cambodia a "small country," the Burmese people a "nation incapable of self-government" and the Indian people as "barbarians." This shows that they are a mouthpiece of Washington which seeks to fish in troubled waters by making "Asians fight Asians."

They lauded Tshombe, a running dog of imperialism, as "an outstanding leader."

When the Anglo-French imperialists launched aggression against Egypt, the pup pet clique of South Korea declared that they would dispatch expeditionary troops in support of the aggressors. And today, they are actively collaborating with the Israeli reactionaries.

Pak Jung Hi is the obstructor and harasser of the cause of the Asian and African peoples for liberation, independence, self-determination and sovereignty.

The imperialists and colonialists are doomed, and so is the Pak Jung Hi clique.

South Korean puppet troops bound for the shamble in South Vietnam

Intrigues in Seoul in Changed Forms

Commenting on the "Second General Assembly of the Asian Parliamentarians Union" in Seoul, Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, on Sept. 2 says in its editorial that it is a typical case of Johnson's "Asian doctrine" of letting Asians solve Asian questions by themselves without U.S. participation.

The U.S. imperialists set the stage for the meeting to cover up their aggressive colour and mitigate the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments of the people in this area, strengthen the anti-communist bloc by whipping together their stooges, prop up their tottering aggressive foothold in Asia and draw more effectively their "allies" and puppets into the war of aggression in Vietnam, the paper remarks, and goes on:

According to the agenda, the meeting will discuss "ways" for "solidifying relations among free Asian nations" in face of the "turbulent" Asian situation, and particularly "deliberate on the Southeast Asian situation around Vietnam and seek counter measures." This gives an idea of what they are going to do at the meeting.

At the first meeting in Tokyo they pledged themselves to "consolidate" political, economic and cultural relations among the member nations and "unite and support South Vietnam (meaning the Saigon puppets) and cooperate with the United States." Now in Seoul, they intend to bring to maturity and further concretize these questions.

The Seoul meeting is reportedly to admit South Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand as new member nations and seek "ways" for "medical cooperation" and "arrangement of tele.communication networks" by widening the scope of economic, technical and cultural "cooperation."

This reveals the U.S. imperialists' scheme to lay at this meeting a foundation for the formation of an Asian "anti-communist" alliance and prepare conditions for mobilizing economic, technical and other resources of their satellites in their war of aggression in Vietnam.

The commentary says in conclusion:

The meeting which pursues criminal purposes against the socialist countries and national countries in Asia and against the national liberation struggle of peoples in this area for freedom and independence, is another unpardonable challenge to the Korean people and the Asian people in general.

The Korean people are heightening vigilance against the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and are firmly determined to fight to the end against the aggressors and traitors.

Aim of "ROK-Japan Economic Ministerial Conference"

Held on Sept. 8 in Seoul, the "ROK-Japan Economic Ministerial Conference" is a meeting of criminals for serving aggression and war under the guise of "economic cooperation."

After briefing on economic situation, the three-day Seoul conference went into the details of "economic cooperation" in trade, agriculture, forestry and fishery as well as air and marine transportation between the two countries.

Five Japanese economic ministers and their South Korean counterparts held exhaustive discussions on economic problems and policies, which showed that the political and economic tie up between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists and the latter's economic infiltration into South Korea had now entered its serious stage since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The Japanese militarists, whose main means of expansion was economic aggression, were seeking to further consolidate their economic foothold in South Korea and push ahead with their military and political collaboration with the Pak Jung Hi clique through the "Economic Ministerial Conference."

The political and military tie-up between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique constitutes part of the U.S. imperialists' plan to form an "anti-communist alliance" by banding together their Asian puppets according to their Asian strategy.

For all this, the Pak Jung Hi clique were pretending that they could "improve" the South Korean economy and "modernize" the country by drawing the Japanese monopolies into South Korea.

But this is designed to place South Korea under dual subjugation by U.S.-Japanese monopolies and turn it into a complete colony and military base, into a bridgehead for their aggression on the continent. This is also designed to perpetuate the division of the country and jeopardize the peace of Korea and of Asia.

Koreans Here Celebrate 18th DPRK Founding Day

All Korean residents in Japan on Sept. 9 celebrated the 18th founding anniversary of their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—with the great joy and pride of being the citizens of the Republic.

The central meeting of Korean residents in Japan to celebrate the 18th founding anniversary of the Republic was held at the Shibuya Public Hall, Tokyo.

The hall was jam-packed by the joyful and happy Korean compatriots with their faces beaming with smiles. The Korean women were clad in beautiful national costumes.

Kim Byung Shik, General-secretary of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), declared the openning of the meeting.

On the frontal wall of the meeting hall, the picture of Premier Kim Il Sung, our beloved and respected leader, was seen hung, surrounded by fragrant flowers with the flag of the DPRK as the backg ound.

Occupying the platform were Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN; Li Shim Chul, Li Gye Baik and Ro Byung Woo, Vice chairmen; Kim Byung Shik, General-secretary; Directors of the Central Standing Committee of the Association, as well as leaders of CHONGRYUN affiliated organizations.

Vice-chairman Li Shim Chul made a report.

In his report, the Vice-chairman stressed the happiness and pride of Koreans in Japan as citizens of the DPRK, and reminded them of the warm care of their fatherland and the great leader.

All those present at the meeting renewed their determination to continue to live as proud citizens of the Republic in future, too, just as they had done, strengthening more firmly than before their national unity under the banner of their fatherland and under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

He was followed by many Japanese, and a Chinese speakers. They included: Tsuyoshi Doki, member of the Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party; Koichi Yamamoto, Director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Japan Socialist Party; Unpei Sasahara, Vice chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Katsushige Matsui, Assistant Board Director of the Japan-Korea Society; and Gan Wen Fang, Chairman of the General Federation of Chinese Residents in Japan.

In the congratulatory speeches, Japanese representatives unanimously stressed the importance of further strengthening friendship and solidarity between the two countries, and expressed their support for the just struggle to achieve the independent unification of Korea and the struggle of Koreans in Japan for their democratic, national rights.

Over 3,000 Korean citizens in Tokyo on Sept. 9 jam-packed the Shibuya Public Hall, Tokyo, to hold a Central Meeting of Korean Residents in Japan in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Korean Teachers' Union in Japan Becomes WFTU Member

The World Federation of Teachers' Unions in Prague decided to admit the Korean Teachers' Union in Japan to its membership at its executive committee meeting held in Leningrad for two days from July 30.

This was notified by General Secretary Ellen Daji of the Federation in his letter sent to the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Teachers' Union in Japan.

Informing that the executive committee meeting of the Federation unanimously approved the application of the Korean Teachers' Union in Japan for the Federation's membership, dated June 24, 1966, General Secretary Ellen Daji expressed firm solidarity with the Union.

U.S. Policy of Aggression and Militarization of "ROK" Economy

The so-called "off-shore procurement of war supplies," namely, the exploitation of South Korean military and economic potentials with which to meet part of the U.S. and ROK military requirements, is one of the main points of the policy pursued by the U.S. in using South Korea as an appendage to U.S. imperialism for the realization of its military aims. The U.S. off-shore procurement of military supplies is based on its economic considerations: By increasing the amount of military materials that can be produced in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are enabled to shift a large part of their military spending upon the shoulders of the South Korean people, as well as to streamline the implementation of their procurement work. This is why they have been increasing the amount of militar materials to be procured in South Korea. Here, it should not be overlooked that U.S. financial difficulties, which were becoming acuter in these years, have compelled the U.S. to reduce its military "aid" to South Korea. This is also an important factor for the recently growing dependence of the U.S. on the formula of "aid" through the so-called off-shore procurement.

For recent years, loudly talking about the "Five-Year Plan for National Economic Rehabilitation," "modernization of South Korean society," "smooth execution of supply and services for the U.S. Forces," and about the "promotion of export," the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have been concentrating their efforts on developing particular domains of industry. Their assertions, which superficially may sound good, should never be taken at their face values, though. Because, the particular domains of South Korean industry, whose development is a matter of major concern to them, it is clear, are closely related to military purposes. This conclusion can be fully supported by the fact that capital investment, based on the "Five-Year Plan," is to be made almost exclusively in tertiary industries, such as traffic, transportation and communication; that all the manufacturing factories, whose construction have already been completed or now under way, are without exception of a military nature, and, further, by the fact that Ulsan, Chinhae and other cities designated as the projects to be urgently developed are all situated along the coastal area which lies remote from the military demarcation line and, accordingly, is extremely important from a military point of view.

From a political point of view, too, the U.S. off-shore procurement of military supplies is necessary and preferable for the U.S. imperialists. The first reason is that through the procurement of military supplies in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists can aid in fostering South Korean comprador capitalists who constitute the most important component part of the class basis for the U.S. policy of colonial rule in South Korea. Today, most of the South Korean comprador capitalists, who may be said to belong to the so-called "Zaibatsu groups," are feeding themselves on U.S. off-shore procurement. For example, military goods with which the U.S. Forces in South Korea and the ROK Army are supplied by South Korean comprador capitalists, amount to an yearly average of more than 3,000 dollars and some 100 million dollars, respectively. Military supplies for the ROK Army are paid under "the cost of supplies," and "the cost of equipment," which are two items in the national "defense" expenditure.

Another reason is that the off shore procurement will serve as a stimulus to the economic construction of South Korea. In other words, by creating an illusion among the South Korean people that South Korea may be able to achieve its economic rehabilitation by utilizing the U.S. off-shore procurement of war supplies, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges intend to consolidate social and economic foundations in such a way as to enable the U.S. to maintain its colonial rule of South Korea, while appeasing popular discontent with it.

The U.S. off-shore procurement of military materials in South Korea is also closely related to its military considerations. It is easy for everyone to see that for the U.S. imperialists, the formula of off-shore procurement of military supplies is far more favourable militarily than that of procuring them in their own country and exporting them to the countries receiving U.S. military "aid." This is why the U.S. imperialists, while still guaranteeing the supply of most part of their "aid" materials to South Korea through export of them from their country, have decided to adopt the formula of off-shore procurement, as is seen from the fact that the supply of some part of their "aid" to South Korea is conducted through their procurement in South Korea or in its neighbour Japan. At present, the South Korean economic and political conditions are not yet ripe to the extent where the U.S. imperialists can depend wholly on the off-shore procurement formula in supplying their "aid" materials to South Korea.

The fact that in quantity, military ammunition and equipment procured by the U.S. imperialists directly in South Korea are far inferior to those exported from their own country to South Korea, can be explained by the following factors: the level of South Korean economic development is low and its military and economic potentials are still so weak that they are unable to adopt the procurement-in-South Korea formula on an extensive scale. However, it should be noted that this procurement formula is becoming a more favourable proposition in proportion to the growth of South Korean military and economic capacity.

The U.S. imperialists are utilizing the South Korean economy as a supply source of military goods for their war of aggression in Vietnam, as is clearly seen from the fact that South Korea's export of military supplies to South Vietnam through a U.S.-ROK-Vietnam triangular trade formula has been following a steady upward curve.

One of the aims the U.S. imperialists are trying to attain by militarizing the South Korean economy, is to make South Korea "an area directly available for U.S. military action," or an area in and from which they will be enabled to launch military actions and where any kind of war materials required for carrying out such military operations will be available to them, in case of emergency. And just herein lies the characteristic of the economic militarization of South Korea that distinguishes from the other, ordinary patterns of economic militarization. Today, South Korea is one of the most important advance bases of U.S. imperialism. Such being the case, it is only too natural for the U.S. imperialists to concentrate their efforts on constructing in South Korea such facilities as railways, motor-car roads, airports,

(Continued on page 6)

Koreans Here Hold Sports Festival to Mark 18th Birthday of DPRK

The Central Athletic Meeting of Korean residents in Japan to mark the 18th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held at the Komazawa Stadium, Tokyo, for three days from Sept. 6.

The meeting was participated in by some 15,000 Korean compatriots from various parts of Japan, including qualified athletes and CHONGRYUN workers from all urban and rural prefectures.

The opening ceremony began with the athletes' parade at 11:00 sharp on the first day.

The fanfare informing the participants and spectators of the opening of the festival resounded over the sky of early fall, when Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN, and other leaders took the platform.

Amidst the lively music of a brass band echoing over the stadium, some 2,000 athletes belonging to 10 odd sporting bodies in 29 prefectures took part in the march amidst the spectators' hearty cheers.

Presently, the march was followed by a procession of 2,000 persons, carrying a large banner reading, "Long live 18th founding anniversary of the DPRK!"

Taking the lead in the procession was huge statue of a flying horse symbolizing "Chullima Korea." Then continued a long march of the members of the Korean Youth League and the Korean Women's Union from every prefecture, with multi-colored banners with slogans at the head. They read: "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "For the unification of the fatherland!" "Let us defend the democratic and national rights!" "Sound body—treasure of the country," "All Korean compatriots, rally firm around CHONGRYUN!" and so forth.

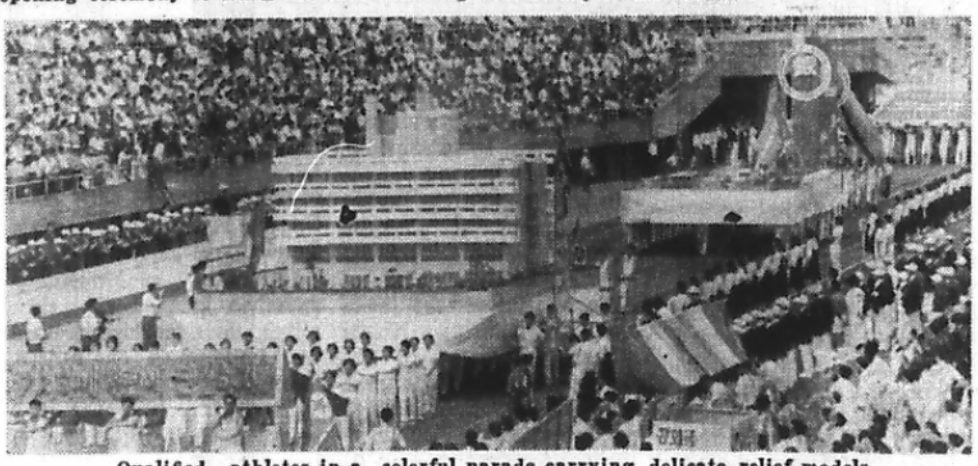
Scene of the opening ceremony to mark the 18th founding anniversary of the DPRK

A special warm applause was given by all the spectators to a parade of huge and delicate models of the "Korean Hall," a "Repatriation boat," "Train for unification," the "high speed rotary press of the Chosun Shinbosa" and the "Building of the Korean Credit Association," etc.

At the opening ceremony Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech.

Events began in the afternoon that day.

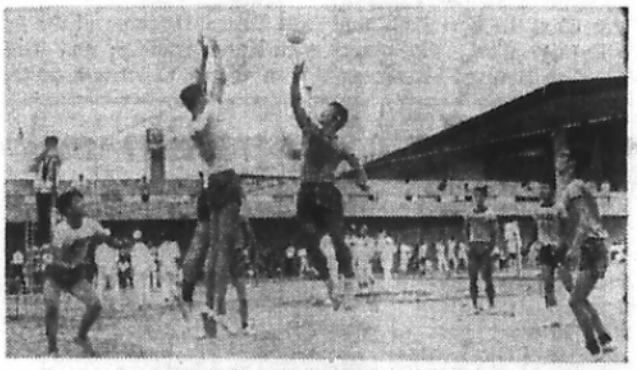
Many noteworthy records were registered in the 11 events including soccer, basketball, volleyball, baseball Judo and, outstandingly, Nuhl-twigi (traditional Korean see-saw, one of the most favorite pastime sports of Korean women), as well as in the track and field events.



Qualified athletes in a colorful parade carrying delicate relief models symbolizing various phases of CHONGRYUN's patriotic work

The sports meet of this year was featured by the fact that the number of entrants greatly increased and was the largest since the start of the sports festival, and a number of promising young sportsmen distinguished themselves in various events.

This is eloquent proof that CHONGRYUN's work for the popularization of physical culture has been successfully carried out among the Korean residents in this country.



Scene of a volleyball match between regional groups

Impressions of Korea

By Burmese Journalists' Delegation

We have found that the development in this country has far exceeded our expectation and that the words of its detractors are far from the truth. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea forging ahead in the spirit of self-reliance and national identity (*Juche*) under the wise and correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party affords us many an object lesson in nation-building, declared a Burmese journalists' delegation in its impressions of Korea contributed to the 72nd issue of "Chokook Tongil," organ of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland. The delegation was led by **Tin Tun**, Secretary of the Ministry of Propaganda of the Government of the Union of Burma.

It stayed in Korea from Aug. 16 to 30.

It continued:

We are therefore in a position to appreciate the good work being done by Korea in order to achieve an independent national economy and to attain other attributes of a socialist state.

However short our visit may be, our impressions are generally vivid and deep, it added.

The nation has achieved successes in a wide range of activities in nation-building, that is simply remarkable.

The entire country, seething with activity of an industrious people in the building of a socialist state, with farms and factories fairly well juxtaposed, that is an indication of a narrowing margin between rural and urban life, affords us many an object lesson in nation-building.

It is highly gratifying to note that workers of the press and cultural divisions, the artists of various categories, are being given an important role in the socialist construction of the state.

Referring to the life of the Korean younger generation, the delegation said:

We construe it as signifying that the Koreans of tomorrow are being trained in international understanding in order that they may play their rightful role in working for world peace and cooperation.

The delegation expressed sincere thanks to the Korean people for the warm and solicitous care and attention accorded to it during its short stay in the friendly, hospitable country.

(Continued from page 5)

harbours and power plants, as well as on developing industries producing building materials which are necessary for the construction of military establishments, and on building large-scale factories for repairing weapons and other military equipment. All these construction works, in the meantime, are being conducted under such slogans as: "diesel engines for all locomotives," "land rehabilitation," and "harbour improvement."

Placing first and foremost emphasis on the improvement and strengthening of such fields as railway transportation and communication, the U.S. concentration on militarizing the South Korean economy, issues not only from the military considerations, but it is also closely related to the economic and political calculations of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are utilizing these South Korean economic fields, namely, railway transportation and communication, as it were, as "a central nervous system" for smooth implementation of their colonial rule in South Korea, as "an artery" through which their economic plunder may effectively be carried out, and as "a network" to facilitate the inflow of their private capital into that country. Further, they are trying to mislead mounting popular discontent by energetically propagandizing the militarization of the South Korean economy.

Another aim which the U.S. imperialists are trying to attain in promoting the militarization of the South Korean economy, is related to their efforts to speed up militarization of the economy of their own country. While dumping U.S. surplus military supplies on South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are shipping a certain kind of strategically important raw materials from South Korea to their domestic "defense" industries, so that the militarization of their industries may be stepped up. In short, in order to maintain the U.S. economic system which has been adjusted to military requirements, it is necessary for them to reduce the South Korean economy to the status of a mere link in the cycle of the process of reproduction in U.S. "defense" industries. The plunder of strategic South Korean raw materials and the sale of U.S. surplus war materials in South Korea—these are matters of first importance to the U.S. imperialists, not only from the economic and political, but also from the military points of view, because they will result in promoting the militarization of the U.S. economy.

Militarization of the economy is taken by the imperialists as a measure to ensure exorbitant profits for their domestic monopoly capitalists. Further, it is a condition which it is necessary for the imperialists to create before they unleash a war of aggression. South Korea abounds in strategic raw materials which the U.S. imperialists are in need of, in promoting the militarization of their domestic economy. Thus, South Korea is important for the U.S. imperialists as a supply base of strategic raw materials. **(To be continued)**

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea.